

# SCHOOLS FOUND IN EXCELLENT CONDITION

## COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT RETURNS FROM A TRIP OF INSPECTION TO THE NORTH

(From Saturday's Daily.)

School conditions in the northern towns of the county were never better, according to Superintendent W. Curtis Miller, who returned Thursday from a trip of inspection through that section. Attendance is not only large, but the teachers report themselves satisfied with their charges and surrounding conditions.

At Nelson, Mr. Miller encountered another unique experience of inspection. The school completely completed its term. At present there are fifteen pupils there under the direction of Miss Ruth Miller. The attendance fluctuates with the activities at the camp, employees moving also with the close of the winter months. Twenty pupils were in this school when the season opened.

The largest enrollment ever recorded is the record established this year at the Seligman school. Over forty pupils are there in attendance under the tutorage of Miss Grace O. Miller.

Considering the handicaps of inadequate accommodations, Charles Pickrell, the instructor at the Ash Fork school, is doing commendable work. Mr. Miller believes that Ash Fork is in sad need of a new school and that the sooner the town gets it, the sooner will conditions be remedied. About thirty pupils are in attendance.

The Jerome Junction school has lately made improvements in the way of new furniture. Mr. Miller found it to be the best equipped rural school in the county. It is in charge of Miss Edith Curtis.

## FAULTS IN THE INSPECTION OF MILK.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Ernest Kelly, in charge of market milk investigations, United States Department of Agriculture, spoke on present systems of milk control in the United States, before the Massachusetts Milk Inspectors' Association on December 2, in Springfield, Mass. The following are extracts from Mr. Kelly's address:

### Lack of Uniformity in Milk Requirements.

What is the most efficient system of milk inspection and how may it be installed and maintained? A novice will find that one city requires pasteurization, while another does not; that one city allows a bacteria count of 500,000, while another has a limit of 100,000; that this city requires four per cent fat, that one only three per cent, and so on. In collecting data along this line last year, I found the following surprising variations: Standards for bacteria ran all the way from 25,000 to 1,000,000 per cubic centimeter; 500,000 per cubic centimeter seemed to be the most popular, 33 cities out of 66 reporting this figure.

Fat standards ranged from 3 per cent to 3.34 per cent, fifty-one out of one hundred and twenty-two reporting the smaller amount. Solids showed an even greater variation, running from 16.02 per cent up to 13 per cent.

No sane-minded person would value that three per cent milk as more valuable as a food in Boston than it is in San Francisco, or that milk containing 400,000 bacteria is harmless in Florida and poisonous in Maine.

### Less Than a Carfare for Milk Inspection.

To carry on this important work, the average city is poorly equipped. Pitifully small sums are appropriated by city councils and State legislatures to push this campaign of education. Last year I received from one hundred and sixty-two cities letters giving the amounts spent for dairy and milk inspection. These figures include country and city inspections, the taking of samples, laboratory work, supervisory and clerical work; in fact every item connected with milk inspection. Twenty-two cities reported that they spent absolutely nothing for such work. One city spent one-tenth of a cent per capita per year, while the highest reported was a little town in Georgia, which spent nineteen cents per capita, per year. Only forty-three of the one hundred and sixty-two cities spent five

cents or more per capita and the average in cities spending anything at all was only 4.14 cents per capita, per year. Each individual spends less than one car fare, or the cost of a glass of soda, every year, to protect the most important food in the world. It is surprising that so little interest is manifested by the average consumer?

### Milk Inspectors Poorly Paid.

In many places the position of milk inspector is so poorly paid that it attracts only political ward heelers, hungry for any crumb from the loaf of the commonwealth. I wish to say that emphatically that there must be a radical change in the manner of appointing milk inspectors throughout the country, before the highest degree of efficiency can be attained. Political domination must cease in public health work; the hands of the lifesaver must be free if he is to battle successfully with the waves. Not all appointed inspectors are unfit, by any means; many of them are efficient and conscientious, but the general system is wrong for two reasons: First, it allows the selection of men without any regard for their fitness, and second, it really means short terms, so that new men are constantly taking up the work, creating a state of chaos by the introduction of different systems and ideas.

Dairy and milk inspectors should be most carefully selected. They should combine at least four qualifications: knowledge of sanitation; knowledge of dairy practices, common sense and tact. Armed with these weapons, they are fully equipped to conquer the hosts of ignorance and prejudice.

### Needed Laws.

The laws that are enacted should measure up to certain standards: First, they should be uniform. Laws should be simple. Laws should be enforceable. Lastly, laws should be just and necessary.

### Bacterial Count Not Complete Safeguard.

There are many adherents to the belief that a bacteriological examination of milk is sufficient. I cannot agree with such a view for two reasons:

First, a sanitary inspection is absolutely necessary in order that a definite knowledge may be obtained concerning sources of contamination. The character of the contamination can often be more accurately analyzed by a survey of the dairy operations than by a bacteria count alone.

Second, the farmer needs instruction in improving conditions on his farm. The report of a bacteria count will show that something is wrong, but will not point out the defective method responsible for the trouble. Undeniably, a system of inspection is best that combines a sanitary inspection and a bacteria count used as checks each on the other.

### The Sediment Test.

The sediment test I consider most valuable as a means of demonstrating carelessness in milk production. But farmers may learn to strain their milk carefully so that it shows little sediment and still the milk may be bacteriologically very bad. Or a milk, clean in the beginning, may be so poorly refrigerated that it has a high bacteria count. Sediment does not by any means, mean that the milk is clean and fit for use.

### City Inspection Needed.

In concluding, I should like to say just a word as to inspections in the city. No matter what safeguards may be thrown around the production of milk, if it is carelessly dispensed in the city, the good may all be undone. A frequent fault is to expend so much energy on country inspection that the equally important subject of city inspection is neglected.

The store milk evil is a great one at the present time. A number of cities still allow "bulk" or "loose" milk and many of them lay no restraining hand upon the filthy practices which are common to the trade. Stringent regulations and frequent inspection are needed for this particular phase of the question.

### RETURNS FROM COAST.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The many friends in the city of Mrs. M. C. Harris, formerly a resident, wife of the popular Santa Fe official, will be pleased to learn that she returned Thursday from Los Angeles, to remain for the holidays with friends. She is a guest of Mrs. T. C. Campbell during her visit.

### SAIL FOR NEW YORK.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—Daniel and Evaristo Madero, uncles of the late President Madero, sailed today for New York aboard the Miami.

## BRANDS PRES. WILSON AS A DODGER AND TRIMMER

(By Winfield Jones.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Republicans in Congress, and not a few Democrats, especially from the Western equal suffrage States, are declaring that President Wilson is a "dodger and a trimmer," because the president avoided mentioning votes for women in his recent message to Congress, though Mr. Wilson touched on practically every other burning question and pressing problem of the hour.

Not only did the president ignore his votes for women question in his message, say these congressmen, but he dodged a meeting with the suffrage delegation which attempted to see him at the White House last week. He refused to receive the delegation from the National Suffrage Convention, and it was given out at the White House executive offices that the reason the president didn't see the fair and strenuous suffragists was because "he had a cold."

This may have been all right, at the president dodged another issue openly and without any excuse whatever, when he refused to address the recent conservation congress here, which split up in a great row over Federal versus state control of natural resources. Mr. Wilson was simply afraid, say these congressmen, to take one side or the other and stayed away from the convention.

The same thing happened in the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, which ended recently. The president was down as the principal speaker, but did not speak. This convention, too, threatened to split because of the old State rights versus Federal control of water power.

Taking the president's avoidance of the two conventions and his ignoring the suffragists, the congressmen plainly say that when it comes to taking a firm stand one way or the other on great national questions, when such a position might injure his political fortunes, the president proves himself to be a "dodger and a trimmer."

Along with these biting criticisms others are declaring that the way different members of the cabinet are continually lauding the president to each other makes the administration appear ridiculous. Secretary Bryan praises the president on all of his numerous chautauqua dollar-hunting lectures. Secretary Daniels, Secretary Garrison and Secretary Neuman have been planted in living springs on the Idlewild tract and this hatch also will thrive, it is stated by the owner.

The trout question for the Hassayampa has developed quite an interesting situation since the placing of the second consignment in that stream in the past two years. The summer cloudbursts washed away the first hatch and they were supposed to have been killed. But recently Gus Yeager, a miner located below the Climax camp, informed several friends that trout fishing had been enjoyed by him to the fullest extent, at the old Mayhard place and several were caught with a hook and line that measured from six to eight inches in length. They were found about eight miles below the point where they were placed in the stream as minnows. At any time of the year living water abounds at this point, hence they are thriving and there are said to be many hundreds of a desirable size for eating. The Mayhard place is isolated, hence the trout have been immune from the followers of Walton.

### RETURNS FROM IDAHO.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

H. C. Wells, of the firm of Maney Brothers, contractors on the Arizona Land and Irrigation project, returned Thursday from Boise, Idaho, where he had been on company business for the past month. He comes to remain and will assume charge of the work of his firm at once.

### JUAN FERNANDEZ TELLS HIS STORY.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Electric lights dully twinkled, weary lines formed about the visages of twelve brawny young jurymen and the officials of the court sat in a deadly silence. Slowly, like the tick of a clock, Attorney J. Ralph Tascher for the defense propounded questions to the fifty-two-year-old, white mustached and dark piercing eyes man on the witness stand. You could hear the drop of a pin as Juan Fernandez readily, almost eagerly, answered question after question, in a straightforward way, weaving together a tale which weighed against damaging circumstantial evidence, may perhaps clear him of the charge of murdering Jesus Esparcia.

press work. Democrats were given these \$2,500 jobs.

Another official affected was William P. Hastings, foreman of the war and navy branch, who received a salary of \$2,000. He was reduced to a compositor at 50 cents an hour. Minor officials at the office say that additional changes for the "good of the service" are expected to be announced soon after the holidays. Mr. Ford said no further changes are now contemplated, although he added that promotions and demotions might occur at any time.

## BANK IS TO OPEN BRANCH AT CLARKDALE

(From Saturday's Daily.)

President R. N. Fredericks of the Prescott National bank, has returned from Clarkdale and stated he has perfected arrangements to open up a branch house of the Bank of Jerome. The site has been selected, and the erection of the commodious building will begin in a short time by the Clarkdale Improvement Company, to be ready for business inside of the next six months.

Mr. Fredericks formed an excellent impression of the new city on the Verde, stating that the attractions of the place cannot be appreciated unless a visit is made there. Scores of substantial brick buildings are going up, commercial conditions are thrifty, and the perspective of Clarkdale is one of the most fascinating he has ever inspected. Particularly does he speak of the magnitude of the new smelter and which to be grasped in its importance, must be inspected in its every department. Aside from his financial mission he was very agreeably impressed with the future metropolis of the Verde and anticipates a solid center.

## TROUT STREAMS ARE NOW WELL STOCKED.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Harrington Blauvelt has stocked the Hassayampa with several thousand brook trout received last week from the Leadville hatcheries of the government. Two points were selected, one above the crossing near the source, while the remainder were placed in big pot holes to the west of and below Maxton at different localities. This disposition practically insures the propagating of the fish, living water being in abundance all the year around.

The shipment received by Eugene Neuman has been planted in living springs on the Idlewild tract and this hatch also will thrive, it is stated by the owner.

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identically the same manner in which he told the officials in the county jail, he gave his story. There was not hitch in the details of his story, no loophole for incrimination. He has told the story to his counsel time and again and it agreed in every particular with the one he told yesterday.

Although the accused cannot talk a word of English, he displays a marvelous ability to fathom the mysteries of the judicial machinery grinding about him. The gleam in his dark, piercing eyes gives expression to his thoughts. He follows the testimony of every witness and invariably the emotions upon his face betray the thoughts he harbors at the moment.

Fernandez was called to the stand by Mr. Tascher at 4:30 o'clock. For an hour he answered questions through the interpreter, never hesitating, always answering clearly and comprehensively. At 5:30 o'clock Mr. Tascher suggested to the court that the jury might be weary and desire to adjourn until this morning. Judge Smith put the question to the twelve men and to a unit they motioned for the examination to go on. Twelve pair of eyes settled constantly and not unkindly upon the little man who was fighting for his life. His readiness to answer questions and the manner in which his alibi shone up in relief caused the jurymen to lean forward in expectation and wonderment.

Mr. Tascher continued the examination. Fernandez then sprung a neat sensation by denying the ownership of the knife furnished by the prosecution, which is alleged to have been sunk into the murdered man's body nine different times. The knife was found in Esparcia's grave when it was unearthed the morning after the murder near Fort Whipple.

Fernandez explained that he had come to town the morning of his arrest and purchased a bottle of whisky, after which he returned to his camp, a quarter of a mile from where the grave was found. He admitted going up and down the creek bed, this accounting for his footsteps leading by the grave.

Then the principal instrument of circumstantial evidence, the deer-handled knife, found in the murdered man's hand, was brought into play.

"Did you ever own a deer-handled knife, Juan?" asked Mr. Tascher.

"I did; I have owned two," he replied through the interpreter.

Upon examination, Fernandez said he had purchased one about two years ago at the Bishop store and had sold it to some Mexicans who had visited his shop. Later he also sold the second knife. Asked to identify the knife, Fernandez said: "No, I never owned that knife."

The second knife I purchased had a small horseshoe imprint upon the end of it. I have never seen this knife before."

This testimony places a different aspect upon the theory that Fernandez, after killing his victim, put the knife in his hand. Those interested in the case have expressed their criticism of this theory for some time. Fernandez is hardly the ignorant criminal if he is one to do such a thoughtless thing.

Mrs. Bishop has testified that she sold the knife exhibited to Fernandez. Upon examination, the latter declares that Mr. Bishop made the sale in question.

Adjournment at 5:45 o'clock was called until 9 o'clock this morning. With the shades of night practically settled over the city and the dull lights of the courtroom twinkling, the twelve jurors in charge of their bailiff filed from the room. The attorneys after a hard day's work retired simultaneously.

Yesterday's legal battle was probably the most strategic and forceful day's fighting ever waged in a murder case here. From 9 o'clock in the morning until noon and for an hour during the afternoon session, the attorneys maneuvered, charged, retreated and sallied about the point whether or not the testimony of Maria Gonzales should be admitted in the absence of the witness herself. The testimony in question was delivered at the peace justice's hearing.

Since then, the witness, considered one of the most important in the case, has disappeared. Her disappearance has caused the compounding of a sensational theory which may possibly prove instrumental in the freeing of Fernandez. Maria Gonzales was a waitress employed in North Cortez street. She was intimately acquainted with the murdered man and was known to be casting eyes upon another Mexican, who is believed to know a great deal about the murder. Both this Mexican and the woman have fled the State.

ness at the same time interested many, but failed to excite suspicion.

Her complete disappearance has annoyed the prosecution. The sheriff's office has conducted an exhaustive search in an effort to locate her but without avail.

When the chase was given up, County Attorney O'Sullivan asked to introduce a transcript of the testimony advanced by her at the preliminary hearing. The attorney for the defense objected to this procedure. This matter first came up Thursday afternoon. Judge Smith reserved decision at adjournment Thursday. Yesterday morning the wrangle was again taken up. Witnesses from the sheriff's office were called to testify that a complete search had been made. But Attorney Tascher was obstinate, fighting every inch of the way.

After an hour's wrangling during the afternoon session, Judge Smith decided in favor of the defense. Mr. Tascher's victory has created somewhat of a sensation and unreserved commendation in barrister circles. Incidentally, this hard fight over the law question has created renewed interest and has given the case the reputation of being the hardest fought murder case in the history of the county.

All during the morning session of argument, the jury kept wearing a trail in the carpet between the courtroom and corridor. When a witness was called to the stand, the jury would be recalled only to leave again when a law question was in the balance.

The prosecution rested at three o'clock. After the testifying of a few minor witnesses, Fernandez was placed upon the stand. The defense has finished with the examination of the accused man. County Attorney O'Sullivan declined to start his cross-examination yesterday, contending that he wanted to finish this task during the same day. The trial will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning.

It is unlikely that this case will be sent to the jury before this afternoon. The arguments will probably occupy two hours. Mr. Tascher is practically handling the defense by himself. E. S. Clark, the senior member of the firm of Clark and Tascher, who is recognized as one of the best criminal lawyers in the Southwest, occasionally drops into the court room and holds a consultation with Mr. Tascher. Neal Clark, the son of E. S. Clark, is also connected with the defense to some extent.

## Condition Takes Turn for Worse

(From Saturday's Daily.)

C. C. Hutchinson's condition late Thursday night assumed a decided change for the worse, oedema of the lungs developing, which prevailed until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when a change for the better occurred.

After his rally kidney complications followed, which also were relieved. Late yesterday afternoon the attending physicians stated that intestinal troubles were such that immediate relief was necessary or there would be grave doubts as to his recovery. He seems to be passing through the crisis of his affliction, and the physicians are hopeful that he will survive, although admitting that he is seriously ill.

Later—At 11:30 o'clock last night reports from Mercy hospital

## LOUIS MILLER INJURED IN MINE EXPLOSION.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

J. H. Robinson received a telegram yesterday evening from Park City, Colo., giving information of a mine explosion that had taken place, in which Louis Miller was a victim. The latter was reported in a serious condition. His right arm was blown off, necessitating an operation as necessary to amputate the remaining portion. Miller's wounds on the body were regarded as indicating he would not recover. The unfortunate miner was a resident of this city many years ago, and is a brother of Otto Miller, a resident. Only a short time ago another brother, "Toke" Miller, also a former resident, lost his life in a railroad accident while engaged as a locomotive engineer in the State of Washington.

## PREMATURE EXPLOSION KILLS POWDER BOSS.

ELSINORE, Cal., Dec. 12.—Rafael Lara, powder boss at the mines of the Alberhill Coal & Clay Company, was killed by a premature explosion of dynamite. Lara was lowering the dynamite and the fuse lighted on a split slat into a six-foot hole when the explosion occurred. The slat pierced his hand, broke across his forehead, half of the slat scalping him, and the other entering his eye and coming out the back of his head.

## HAS THE RIGHT TO ISSUE BONDS.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The legal way is now cleared of all imaginary obstacles for an election and the issuance of bonds for a new courthouse. Whatever doubt existed, and there was none except in the minds of one or two, is effectively dispelled by the opinion of Attorney General Bullard, who on Thursday rendered an opinion that counties can bond themselves for road and other public improvements.

The matter came to a focus through a letter sent to a Phoenix newspaper by a Prescott attorney and by the paper turned over to the Maricopa Board of Supervisors. The paper was informed that Maricopa had no right under the constitution or laws of the State to issue bonds for ANY purpose, and that Yavapai county was in the same fix. As Maricopa had decided to bond itself for the sum of a million and a quarter dollars for good roads, the gratuitous opinion furnished by the Prescott attorney precipitated a decision to find out "where they were at." Not only was the question referred to the county attorney, but also to the attorney general. The latter legal light came to the front with an opinion in which he says that a county can bond itself for four per cent of its assessed valuation, and if existing debts preclude the raising of the desired sum, then the people can through the medium of an election increase the debt of the county to ten per cent of the last assessed valuation of the county. To clinch the matter beyond dispute, the opinion of the attorney general is here quoted verbatim:

"Under Section 8, Article 9, of the Constitution of Arizona, as amended at the general election of 1912, the Board of Supervisors are limited in the amount of indebtedness which any county can incur to a maximum of 4 per cent without the consent of the people as expressed at an election, but if the people, at an election, so decide, the maximum indebtedness may be increased to not exceeding 10 per cent of the last assessed valuation. Chapter 29 of the Laws of 1912 provides how the indebtedness may be increased by the election. Maricopa county has already issued under this authority \$100,000 bonds for roads and bridges and Yuma, under the same authority \$500,000 in bonds." In the Yuma case Attorney General Bullard approved the issue.

Now to get down to cold facts and figures. The present debt of Yavapai county in round figures is \$300,000. If the supervisors felt so inclined they could go ahead on \$338,000. The assessed valuation of the county in round figures is \$40,000,000. Their own initiative under the provisions of the constitution quoted by the attorney general and increase the indebtedness of the county to four per cent of its assessed valuation, or \$1,600,000, "without the consent of the people expressed at an election." And then there would be abundance of latitude, as it is the intention to use only \$250,000 for the new courthouse. An election could authorize a debt of \$4,000,000.

But the supervisors have taken the position that they would prefer to have the tax-paying voters express their opinion on the new courthouse proposition through an election and while there is no legal necessity for such action, the Chamber of Commerce has complied and now has petitions in circulation asking the County Fathers to issue the necessary call. These petitions will have the required number of signatures and more, and be ready for presentation at the January meeting of the board. The election will then follow and there is no doubt but that the people will vote overwhelmingly in favor of a new structure to replace the old, dilapidated and unsafe structure, which now disgraces the plaza. And what is more the election will be legal, the bonds issued will be legal and there will not be the least trouble in disposing of the bonds at better than par.

## BIG ORE SHIPMENTS.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Three six-mule teams leave the city today for the Snoozier mine of the Senator group to begin hauling ore to this city for shipment to Douglas smelters of the Copper Queen. One carload is on the dump and another will be ready in a few days. The showing on the Snoozier is said to be better than at any time in many months, and it is believed it will be a steady shipper for several months to come. The grade of the ore is also attracting comment in mining circles and is said to be the highest grade sent out of this city to the plant in the south.

Try the Journal-Miner when in need of good printing.